

M'ENERY AMENDMENT PASSES

Hobart Defeats Bacon's Resolution.

HALE SCORES ADMINISTRATION

Says He Has No Hope Senate Will Stop Program of Philippines Desolation—Nicaragua Canal Bill Offered as Rider to Sundry Civil Bill—A Number of Measures Pass—Points of Order.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, Feb. 14.—The unanimous consent agreement reached by the Senate last Saturday to vote this afternoon on the resolution of Mr. McEnery of Louisiana, declaring a policy of this government in the Philippines was not vacated. In accordance with that agreement the vote was taken on the resolution at 2:30 to-day and it was adopted 26 to 22. It was noticeable that several Democrats who were present and not paired, refrained from voting. An amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, several days ago was defeated. The vote on the amendment was tie—29 to 29—and Vice-President Hobart cast the deciding vote against the proposition.

PRECEDED BY DEBATE.
The voting was preceded by three hours and a half of debate, the Senate having convened at 11 a. m. in order to admit of discussion on the resolution. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stewart, Populist, of Nevada; Mr. Bacon, Democrat, of Georgia; Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts; Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, and Mr. Mason, Republican, of Illinois.

Mr. Bacon declared that the resolution was a vicious and unfortunate declaration. He maintained that the resolution meant nothing favorable to the Philippines. It did not look to the future freedom and self-government of the Philippines. He regarded it as simply a declaration that while the Philippines were subjects of this country they could never become citizens of the United States.

MR. HOAR IN OPPOSITION.
Mr. Hoar, Massachusetts, was opposed to the McEnery resolution, because, he maintained it gave no hope of freedom or liberty or self-government to the inhabitants of the Philippines, and because it provided that they should never have a part in their own government or become a part of the United States. It was, he held, an infamous declaration—a declaration simply that the Louisiana sugar planters should never be afraid of the competition of the Philippines. To the Philippines the McEnery resolution would be a message of tyranny, of hate, of oppression and of slaughter. Mr. Hoar adverted to the references in speeches to Aguinaldo as an "unprincipled adventurer," and then entered upon a defense of the Filipino leader. He spoke of Aguinaldo's appeal to the people of the United States as so remarkable as capable of being drafted by "not ten men on this planet."

"I do not see," said Mr. Hoar, with feeling, "how any American heart, not of stone, could fail to recognize the force of that appeal."
Mr. Hoar said he was perfectly satisfied with his entire course in the whole question of the Philippines, believing conscientiously that he was right. "I am satisfied," said he, "to stand with the fathers who founded our liberty and framed our constitution."

MR. HALE LOSES HOPE.
Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he had not much hope that the Senate would take any course that would stop the desolating program now being carried out in the Philippines.
Hardly had the treaty been ratified, however, before a foreign war was precipitated. "I am not disappointed," said he, "I am not inclined to say 'I told you so,' but I told Senators when the treaty was ratified it would be impossible to take any steps to alleviate the condition of the Philippines. Congress will adjourn and the war will go on and there is not a man who will not realize in three months that it is a war of conquest and subjugation."

He said that Admiral Dewey and General Merritt had said that in three months not 5,000 troops would be needed in the Philippines, yet we now had 20,000 men there, and 7,000 more on the battleship Oregon on the way.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.
"And yet," declared Mr. Hale, "we are told that we are traitors and held

up and blacklisted in the newspapers because we want to give those people a chance, at least, to show that they are friendly and can set up a government of their own. Instead we kill them, not by scores, not by hundreds, but by thousands. More Filipinos have been killed by the guns of our army and navy than were patriots killed in any six battles of the Revolutionary War. It has become a gigantic event. The slaughter of people, in no way equal to us, meeting us with bows and arrows and crawling into the jungles by hundreds, there to die, has stupefied the American mind. No one has said that our mission of commerce and of the Gospel was to be preceded by the slaughter of thousands of persons.

"I am not enamored of the McEnery resolution. It contains little that is good and a good deal that is bad."

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.
He regarded the Bacon resolution as much better. "But," he said, in conclusion, "the car of Juggernaut will go on. The grinding will continue until the people finally make themselves heard upon it."

Mr. Mason attacked the policy pursued in the Philippines. He said, however, that he was an optimist and believed the people of the United States would declare for human liberty as well in the Philippines as in this country.

As Mr. Mason was concluding, the hour for the vote having arrived, Mr. Hawley inquired if it was Mr. Mason's purpose to insist upon his unanimous consent.

Mr. Mason replied that it was, as he had done only that which was entirely honorable and fair in the matter.

THE BACON AMENDMENT.
Mr. Bacon's amendment to the resolution was then laid before the Senate. It follows:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, and assert their determination, when stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled in the judgment of the Government of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under thecession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

A TIE VOTE.
A yea and nay vote was demanded, resulting 29 to 29. In announcing the vote the Vice-President said: "The vote is a tie. The Chair votes in the negative. The amendment is lost."

The detailed vote follows:
Yeas—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Helfield, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nevada), Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Murphy, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Smith, Tiltman, Turner—29.
Nays—Allison, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Deboe, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wood—29.

The Vice-President voted in the negative.

THE McENERY RESOLUTION.
The vote was then taken on the McEnery resolution, which follows:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

THE VOTE.
The resolution was adopted—yeas, 26; nays, 22—several Democrats who were present and not paired withholding their votes. The detailed vote follows:
Yeas—Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Harris, Kyle, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, McBride, Nelson, Penrose, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Rawlins, Ross, Simon, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Warren—26.
Nays—Bacon, Bate, Caffery, Carter, Clay, Cockrell, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettigrew, Platt (Connecticut), Rawlins, Ross, Simon, Smith, Stewart, Warren—22.

The Senate then, at 3:05 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, went into executive session and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL.
Washington, Feb. 14.—The Nicaragua canal bill was offered in the House this afternoon as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee that reported it and the leaders on the respective sides are engaged in a desperate struggle which involves the fate of the measure at this session of Congress.

After Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, served notice last week that there was no time for the consideration of the canal bill at this session, the supporters of the measure determined to force it on to the sundry civil bill as a rider, if possible. As soon as it was offered the afternoon Mr. Cannon made four points of order against it, and one of the most interesting parliamentary contests of the session was on. As a result the appeals of the House leaders are liable to hold the members in line, but strong arguments are added in support of the pertinency of the amendment, and besides the bill has strong friends on both sides of the chamber who are seemingly ready to adopt any expedient to provide for the construction of the canal. The debate on the points of order lasted two hours to-day, and was not concluded. It promises to consume several hours tomorrow. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois), will sustain the points of order, so that the real test will come upon the question of overruling the chair. Should the chair be overruled there is no doubt that the amendment will command a majority of votes. About twenty pages of the bill were disposed of to-day. No important amendments were adopted.

BILLS PASSED.
At the opening of the session the following bills were passed:

To construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi channel.
To authorize the Muscle Shoals Power Company to construct and operate canals at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

To authorize the Pensacola and Northwestern railroad to construct a

Never Fading Black Dyes

Diamond Dyes Make Colors That Never Croak.

Clothing of All Kinds Easily Dyed at Home.

There are three kinds of fast black Diamond Dyes, one for wool, one for cotton and mixed goods, and a third for silk and feathers. All of these dyes are specially prepared for home use and are guaranteed to make colors that will never fade or croak and that cannot be washed out in strong soaps.

The reliability of the fast black Diamond Dyes have given them the largest sale of all dyes. He sure to get the Diamond if you wish to color black, for no other dyes equal them in simplicity of use and fastness of color.

road across the public lands of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

To appoint clerks and validate the acts of certain clerks in the Eastern District of Virginia.
To authorize the Georgia Pine Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Flint River.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
At 1 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Wheeler (Democrat, of Kentucky), in the course of some remarks in opposition, served notice that he proposed to vote against the \$20,000,000 appropriation to be paid to Spain.

Mr. Bailey (Democrat, of Texas), reminded Mr. Wheeler that the President and Senate constituted the treaty making power, and the House must acquiesce in their action.

Mr. Wheeler declared that the treaty making power had no right to bind the House. He declared that the judgment of history would reproach us for slaughtering the Filipinos.

Mr. Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, argued that the House had no right to question a treaty made or to repudiate treaty obligations.

Mr. Lewis, Democrat, Washington, furnished an interesting contribution to the historical phase of the subject, by recalling the fact that Spain agreed to pay England \$10,000,000 after the Philippines had been taken by the English in 1762. But Spain had never paid and Lord Waltham had denounced her course in the Commons. Spain was the only country on the globe which had repudiated her treaty obligations.

Mr. McRae, Democrat, Arkansas, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the appropriation of \$20,000,000, declaring it to be the policy of the government not to annex the Philippines.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.
Mr. Corliss, Republican, Michigan, offered as an amendment his bill for the construction of a Pacific cable by the government. A point of order was made against the amendment, which the chair sustained and the amendment was ruled out.

Upon reaching the page containing the caption "Deep Waterways Commissions," Mr. Hepburn, Republican, Iowa, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, offered as an amendment the Nicaragua canal bill reported by its committee.

MR. CANNON OBJECTS AGAIN.
Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, immediately raised four distinct points of order against it. First, that it was not germane; second, that it was directly obnoxious to rule 21; third, that it violated the rule requiring that appropriations in general appropriation bills should be authorized by law, and fourth, that it was not in continuation of work authorized by law.

LONG PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.
This opened up a long parliamentary debate upon the point of order.

Mr. Hepburn took the floor, arguing that the amendment was germane and that it violated no rule. He contended that the various surveys made under the direction of Congress constructively authorized the work of building the canal itself. He insisted that the work of constructing the canal was in progress within the contemplation of the rule.

In concluding his argument Mr. Hepburn declared that the rule invoked against his amendment was obsolete so far as the Appropriations Committee was concerned. "There are 13 distinct violations of it in the pending bill. It was only invoked when the Appropriations Committee desired to stand off some fancied raid upon the Treasury. There was a round of applause when Mr. Hepburn took his seat."

Mr. Cannon in reply said that he would not consider the wisdom of the canal. It was a law which should be considered and there was not a microscope in the universe big enough to find a shred of law upon which to base this appropriation. Personally he announced himself in favor of the construction of the canal under proper safeguards and conditions.

Mr. Bailey suggested that if there was a question as to whether the amendment was in order upon the bill that the House agree by unanimous consent to make the Canal bill a special order immediately after the disposal of the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Cannon pointed out, in response, how a majority of the House, if so disposed, could to-morrow go into committee of the whole and consider the Canal bill on its merits.

The attempt to get a rider upon a supply bill that must pass, he declared, led to bad and sometimes fraudulent legislation, often both. Mr. Cannon was exceedingly earnest and vigorous in his appeal to members not to be carried

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

Chinese Restaurant.
That Norfolk is getting up to date in more ways than one is demonstrated most every day. Her progress is reaching all nationalities, too, for now it is said a regular Oriental Chinese restaurant is to be started on East Main street in a few days, where "chop suey," "yocama," "bird's nest soup," "shark's fins" and all other "loathsome" Celestial dishes will be served in the Waldorf-Astoria style. Up North the Chinese restaurant is a great American institution and "Moo" man enjoys a bowl of "yock" or "chop" as much as his pig-tail friend.

The Modern Way.
Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

NORFOLK TO BE REPRESENTED AT CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

The first tri-diocesan convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in the three Virginia dioceses, will be held in Charlottesville, May 13th, 14th and 15th, immediately preceding the meeting of the Virginia Council, which is to be held in Richmond, May 17th, 18th, and 19th.

There are three chapters of the Brotherhood in Norfolk and each will be well represented at the Charlottesville meeting.

Unless the committee should find as the time draws near that the attendance bids fair to be larger than present anticipations and greater than the capacity of the Charlottesville men to accommodate, no restrictions will be put upon the number of delegates each chapter is entitled to send, and all who go will be heartily welcomed. The committee is now actively at work making the best possible arrangements, and it is confidently expected that each chapter in the three dioceses will be able to send at least one delegate.

A very neat little brochure in regard to the convention will be issued from the office of the committee in a short time. The growth of this order has been wonderful. At its birth, a membership of five, in Chicago, fourteen years ago, it now numbers nearly 15,000. The first international convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held in Buffalo in October, 1887, and the next year, in 1888, in Baltimore. The idea originated of holding a tri-diocesan convention of Virginia, Southern Virginia and West Virginia. Two meetings were held, and the sentiment was found to be unanimous, and a corresponding committee was appointed to make the preparations necessary for such a convention. Stewart M. Woodard (chairman), Thomas Polindexter, secretary and treasurer, both of Richmond; Don P. Halsey, of Lynchburg; Thomas A. McCabe, of Lynchburg; and H. Noltemus, of Petersburg.

Circular letters were at once issued to each chapter to vote upon the question, "Shall the convention be held?" With one exception the answers received were unconditionally in the affirmative, but when they came in it was too late to have one, and consequently it was referred to the next National Convention, which was held in Baltimore in October, 1888. At that convention, Messrs. William G. Peterkin, of Parkersburg, and John Howe Peyton, United States Army, were added to the committee.

It is to be hoped from now on that the convention will be a subject of earnest thought and prayer. Plans should be commenced now, so that the delegates can be in Charlottesville May 13th, 14th and 15th.

MARRIED AT THE MONTICELLO.

MR. MILLER AND MISS AMROSE WEDDED LAST NIGHT.

The ladies' parlor of the Monticello Hotel was the scene last night of a pretty theatrical marriage, when Miss Leona Amrose, a member of "The Gelsa" company, became the bride of Mr. George H. Miller, manager of the company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles I. Stengle.

Mr. Daly's company, which is playing an engagement at the Academy, is stepping at the Monticello. After the performance of "The Gelsa" last night the company adjourned to the ladies' parlor, where quite a number of the guests of the hotel had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Mr. W. H. The Denick and Miss Ellie Rock were the attendants, and preceded the bride and groom into the parlor. Mr. Miller and Miss Amrose followed, and standing between the attendants, the minister spoke the words that made the young people husband and wife. A beautiful ring, the gift of the groom, was used in the ceremony.

After the ceremony the members of the company crowded around the newly-wedded ones extending to them their congratulations.

Mr. Miller has been with Mr. Daly as manager for ten years, and is very popular with the members of his company. The bride is a clever actress, is a handsome brunette, and very popular with theatre-goers and a great favorite with her lady companions of the stage.

Both bride and groom are residents of New York city, and Mrs. Miller has for four years been engaged since last fall, and Mr. Miller said last evening that there was no special significance about getting married here, but that they decided that they would marry, and saw no good reason why the ceremony should be put off any longer.

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death. These germs of death (called by scientists Ptomines) are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay) producing a blood making, thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain causing headaches, pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion weakens the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing bright disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddled complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the basis of life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and pepsinogenic process, the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion, is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless way all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package, or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first. A full book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Feb. 17, 1899.

Rheumatism, Winter's Terror!

Cold, Damp Weather Aggravates the Disease.

Cold, damp and disagreeable weather is dreaded by those subject to Rheumatism, for the slightest change in the atmosphere or temperature is sure to increase their suffering. A great many who experience little difficulty from Rheumatism during the summer months are likely to believe themselves rid of the disease, but with the first cold, damp day their aches and pains return and they soon find themselves firmly in the grasp of their old enemy, who tortures them more than ever.

"Several years ago I was afflicted with what the doctors called Sciatic Rheumatism or Lumbago, suffering the most intense agony at times, and being confined to my bed about a year, although four of the best physicians (one of whom was my father) attended me during my illness. They could give me only temporary relief, and I think they tried about all of the remedies known to medical science, dosing me with strong medicines until my stomach got in such a condition that I could digest nothing, and neither myself nor friends had any hope of my recovery. I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and before finishing the first bottle, I found that I had the right remedy. I continued to

take it until it cured me perfectly. This was about nine years ago, and I have been in splendid health ever since."

"J. E. MASSON."
"Murfreesboro, Tenn."

If you have Rheumatism, why not throw aside remedies which have done you no good, and take one that will cure you? Disappointment never results from the use of Swift's Specific; it always cures Rheumatism, because it is a real blood remedy and goes down to the bottom of the trouble and forces it from the system. Every claim made for S. S. S. is based upon what it has already done—cures actually made—for many who were in just as bad condition as you, perhaps. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed.

Purely Vegetable
One thousand dollars will be paid to any chemist who can find in it a particle of potash, mercury or any other mineral ingredient.

Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Saks Stores

Suits and Overcoats At One-Half Price

Every odd lot where there is one or two Overcoats or Suits of a kind, the dollar is cut in half. They are all our own make—our own and original prices still marked on every garment, to bear out the legitimacy of our methods. Not a winter garment do we carry over.

\$ 7.50 Suits or Overcoats, ½ off.... now \$ 3.75.
10.00 Suits or Overcoats, ½ off.... now 5.00
12.50 Sack or Frock Suits, ½ off.... now 6.25
12.50 Overcoats or Ulsters, ½ off.... now 6.25
15.00 Suits or Overcoats, ½ off.... now 7.50
20.00 Suits or Overcoats, ½ off.... now 10.00
25.00 Suits or Ulsters, ½ off.... now 12.50

SAKS & COMPANY

234 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

There has been great suffering among the poor people of the city during the intensely cold weather of the last few days. There are hundreds of families forced to economize in the use of fuel who have the money to pay for wood and coal. If the man with money cannot be supplied it is said the condition of the individual with neither wood, money nor credit must be truly pitiable.

The really destitute have suffered most and it is said there are hundreds of such families in Norfolk. These unfortunate ones live in uncomfortable houses, are poorly clad and badly fed. During the recent cold weather their hand to mouth existence made them susceptible to disease and many are sick.

WORK OF THE SOCIETIES.

The United Charities, King's Daughters, W. C. T. U., church societies have braved the storms and their agents have been ministering angels, carrying joy and gladness to the homes of the distressed.

Their agencies did a grand and glorious work, but they did not reach them all. They could not. It is said that had the money and supplies distributed since Wednesday last, a week ago, when the first cold weather reached Norfolk, been increased fourfold it would not have made all of the suffering poor in Norfolk comfortable for twenty-four hours.

DOING GOOD WORK.

With the means at the disposal of the charitable organizations they have done an immense work, but they are in need of money at all times, and donations received by any of the societies will be distributed where much is needed.

The cold weather has not yet been passed through. There was a rise in temperature yesterday, which took a little of the edge from the frost, and unless the city's supply of fuel is augmented before Saturday there will be greater distress.

Money to Burn.

Many an honest dollar was made yesterday by the shovel brigade. Several hundred people, white and black, young and old, were out shoveling snow. They began early in the morning and kept at work till late in the afternoon. The charges ranged from 10 to 50c, and a large amount of small change was put in circulation. Some of the people who worked industriously and knew how to charge made as much as \$5.00 each. A gang of three were seen by the reporter, who said that they made \$10.00.

Suitable for Bad Weather.

Ladies' and Children's Footcloths, 1, 1½, 2, 10c.
Children's Rubbers, all 7½, 8, 8½, 15c.
Misses' Rubbers, all 1, 1½, 2, 20c.
Ladies' Tan Rubbers, 2½ to 4, 20c.
Ladies' Light-weight Rubbers, worth 40c., in sizes 2½ and 3, for 20c.
Ladies' Storm Rubbers, all sizes, for 25c.
Men's Tan Rubbers, 5 to 7½, 25c.
Men's Rubbers, all sizes, for 40c., 50c., and 60c.

HELLER'S SHOE STORE. 61 Bank St.

BLOOD

Blood without iron is blood without vitality. Iron is the nutrient by which all parts of the body are sustained. Diminish the iron and your blood becomes impoverished. Your strength fails. Your nerve forces are shattered. Disease steps in. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS supplies the proper iron so it can be assimilated. It receives the lagging energies. Renews the vital forces. Creates health. "You feel yourself getting well."

Enclosed with every bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS you receive free of charge a package of pills, invaluable in the work of restoring good health. If in any case BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, fails to cure, we will refund the money. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, Sole Importers, New York, N.Y., and London, England. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, Sole Importers, New York, N.Y., and London, England. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, Sole Importers, New York, N.Y., and London, England.